And whereas this arrangement which left the ground on the east of Exhibition Road for the extension of the Art Museum has been generally accepted since 1876, when the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851 offered land and a building with a view of carrying out the recommendations of the Duke of Devonshire's Commission in 1874 to provide the needed accommodation for science at South Kensington.

And whereas we are informed that this arrangement is in danger of being altered by the erection of science buildings on the east side of Exhibition Road.

We, the undersigned members of the Royal Academy and others practising various branches of the arts as a profession, desire most respectfully to express to your lordship our strong opinion that it is desirable to adhere to the former policy, which has been acted upon and publicly acknowledged by the Government since 1890, considering the urgent need of much additional space even for the present art collections of the South Kensington Museum, and the necessity for making some provision for their proper development, we are convinced that any attempt to provide on the east side of Exhibition Road for the necessary expansion of the science buildings will render it impossible to meet the future requirements of the industrial arts, for the promotion of which the South Kensington Museum was founded. We also feel that in praying your Lordship to reserve for art that portion of the land which still remains vacant on the east of Exhibition Road, we are not making an exorbitant demand. The whole plot of ground belonging to the Government on that side is much smaller than that devoted to the Natural History Museum, which only represents one branch of science without either teaching or applications, while the space on the east of Exhibition Road has to provide not only for the Art Museum, but also for the administrative offices of the Department of Science and Art, the Royal College of Art, and part of the Royal College of Science.

We hope to be able to give the full list of signatures next week.

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## *NOTES.*

AT the annual meeting of the Royal Society for the election of Fellows, held on Thursday last, the following were elected into the Society :—Mr. H. F. Baker, Prof. E. W. Brown, Dr. Alexander Buchan, Mr. S. F. Harmer, Mr. Arthur Lister, Lieut.-General C. A. McMahon, Prof. W. Osler, Hon. C. A. Parsons, Prof. Thomas Preston, Prof. E. Waymouth Reid, Mr. Alexander Scott, Mr. A. C. Seward, Mr. W. A. Shenstone, Mr. H. M. Taylor, and Mr. James Wimshurst. The certificates of these new Fellows, setting forth the scientific work accomplished by each, were reprinted in NATURE of May 12.

THE ladies' conversazione of the Royal Society was held on Wednesday in last week, and was attended by a large and brilliant assembly. Most of the objects and experiments which were shown at the conversazione were exhibited at the soirée held at the beginning of May ; and as these have already been described in NATURE (p. 61), it is unnecessary to refer to them again. The exhibit which attracted the greatest amount of attention was the spectrum of krypton, the new constituent of atmospheric air, discovered by Prof. Ramsay and Mr. Travers.

PROF. H. A. LORENTZ, of Leyden, and M. Émile Picard, of Paris, have been elected, by the London Mathematical Society, honorary foreign members, in succession to the late Profs. Brioschi and Hertz.

WHEN Hutton published the two volumes of his famous "Theory of the Earth," in 1795, he left a third in manuscript, which was declared by his friend and biographer, Playfair, to be necessary for the completion of the subject. Yet this important contribution to science has not only never been published, but seems to have almost passed out of mind. Sir Archibald Geikie last year set inquiries on foot with the view of trying to trace the lost manuscript. A portion of the volume, comprising Chapters iv. to ix., came into the possession of Leonard Horner, who eventually presented it to the library of the Geological Society of London, where it has remained since 1856. But every effort to discover the rest of the work has hitherto failed. At Sir Archibald's request, the Society has agreed to publish the six chapters in its possession, each of which is complete in itself; and he is now engaged in preparing the work for the press. The chapters contain some interesting narratives of Hutton's journeys in Scotland in search of illustrations of his theory. In particular, they include his account of the celebrated visit to Glen Tilt, where he found the granite veins which filled him with such exuberant delight that his guides were convinced he must have discovered a vein of silver or gold. They contain also an account of an expedition into Galloway, and a remarkably full description of the geology of the island of Arran. The volume will be interesting to geologists as a continuation of one of the great classics of their science.

As the two last nominations of foreign knights of the Prussian Order *pour le mérite* have fallen to British subjects, it may be of interest to give a list of the existing members. The Order received its French title from its founder, Frederick the Great, who, as is well known, had a partiality for that language. It was at first given for military services only, but its statutes were remodelled in 1842 by King Frederick William IV., and the class "für Wissenschaften und Künste" was instituted. The German knights of this class, with whom the election into the Order practically rests, are limited to thirty in number, and at present are : A. Menzel, Chancellor ; T. Mommsen, Vice-Chancellor ; the other members in the order of election being, in the Section of Science : R. W. Bunsen, Max Müller, E. Zeller, T. Noeldeke, J. V. du Vernois, A. Auwers, E. Pflüger, H. Vogel, A. v. Baeyer, O. Fürst v. Bismarck, F. Kohlrausch, H. Grimm, H. Brunner, A. v. Kölliker, H. Usener, W. Hittorf, A. Weber, C. Neumann and Schwendener. In the Section of Art : L. Knaus, A. Achenbach, J. Schilling, R. Begas, F. Schaper, E. v. Gebhardt, H. Ende and A. Hildebrand. The foreign knights, limited to the same number, are, in the Section of Science : O. v. Boethlingk, C. Hermite, Sir G. G. Stokes, N. A. E. v. Nordenskjöld, M. Berthelot, O. v. Struve, Lord Kelvin, Lord Lister, V. Jagic, P. Villari, H. Kern, J. G. Agardh, M. J. de Goeje, G. V. Schiaparelli, F. Imhoof-Blumer, J. H. van 't Hoff, A. O. Kowalevsky, W. Stubbs (Bishop of Oxford), O. Montelius, Sir John Murray and Sir W. H. Flower. In the Section of Art : L. Alma Tadema, G. Verdi, G. Monteverde, E. Wauters, L. Passini and F. Pradilla.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Royal Geographical Society will be held on Monday, June 27, at 4 30 p.m., when Prof. Elisée Reclus will describe his plans for the construction and erection of a great terrestrial globe on the scale of 1 : 500,000 (8 miles to an inch). The president, Sir Clements R. Markham, K.C.B., F.R.S., will occupy the chair. The subject is one which will interest both geographers and engineers.

THE Royal Commission for the Paris Exhibition of 1900 are now prepared to circulate information respecting the exhibition. The classification and rules for exhibitors, together with forms of application for space, can be obtained by applying to the Secretary of the Royal Commission, Paris Exhibition 1900, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W.

IN connection with the seventieth meeting of the Society of German Naturalists and Physicians, to be held at Düsseldorf in September, a series of exhibitions of scientific apparatus and objects has been arranged. An exhibition of objects illustrating the history of medicine and science will be open from July to the end of September. An exhibition of apparatus and photographs illustrating scientific applications of photography will commence in August and continue open until the end of September. New instruments and apparatus will be exhibited from September 17 to September 28, and prizes will be awarded for the best of them. Any machine, apparatus, preparation, or object invented since 1888 may be entered for this exhibition. Objects illustrating methods of instruction in physics and chemistry will be exhibited from September 17 to September 25. Communications referring to the exhibitions should be addressed, Herrn Director Frauberger, Düsseldorf, Friedrichsplatz 3/5.

THE sixty-sixth annual meeting of the British Medical Association will be held at Edinburgh on July 26-29, under the presidency of Sir T. Grainger Stewart. A detailed statement of the arrangements which have been made for the meeting appears in the *British Medical Journal.* An address in medicine will be delivered by Prof. T. R. Fraser, F.R.S.; an address in surgery will be delivered by Prof. Thomas Annandale; and an address in psychological medicine will be delivered by Sir John Batty Tuke. The programme of business arranged by the officers of the sixteen sections is long and varied. In addition to the sections in which the business of the annual meeting is ordinarily carried on, there are for the first time this year sections devoted to medicine in relation to life assurance and to tropical diseases, two departments which have grown into positions of great practical importance during the present generation. A considerable number of distinguished members of the medical profession resident in America and the Continent of Europe have accepted invitations to take part in the proceedings.

THERE are at Prague two distinct botanical gardens, one belonging to the German, the other to the Bohemian University. The former is now under the direction of Prof. R. v. Wettstein, the latter under that of Prof. L. Celakovsky.

THE Rev. Arthur C. Waghorne, Bay of Islands, Newfoundland, for nearly twenty-five years a missionary in Newfoundland, offers for sale collections of Labrador and Newfoundland plants, both flowering and flowerless, named by competent authorities.

WE learn from the *Oesterrheichische Botanische Zeitschrift* that M. Philippe Plantamour-Prévost has bequeathed his villa "Mon repos," on the shore of the lake, to the city of Geneva, for the reception of Delessert's herbarium, and for the botanic garden founded by A. P. de Candolle.

IN a note in the *Kew Bulletin*, No. 135, for March 1898, reference is made to the probable success of a process for the artificial manufacture of indigo on a large scale. The Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen, is now manufacturing "indigo-blue" at a price which very seriously threatens the prosperity of the culture of indigo in India.

ACCORDING to the *Botanical Gazette*, the coming meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Boston promises to be one of the most notable in the history of the Association. It is the fiftieth anniversary, and special efforts are being made to arrange a worthy celebration. The local committees have been appointed, and the week selected is August 22-27. The local secretary is Prof. H. W. Tyler, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

PROF. JOHN W. HARSHBERGER, of the University of Philadelphia, pleads, in the *Botanical Gazette*, for the establishment of a tropical botanical station in Mexico. The locality especially advocated is a station called Las Canoas, on the Mexican Central Railroad, 144 miles from Tampico. Las Canoas is situated in a beautiful basin-shaped valley 3500 feet above the sea-level. There is an abundant supply of pure water, and the air is clear and bracing. The vegetation is described as of great luxuriance, and the flora is remarkably varied and beautiful. A temporary station could be established here with very little expense, and the virgin forest would supply enough botanical material for years to come.

AN important investigation in connection with mortality is being carried out jointly by the Institute of Actuaries and the Faculty of Actuaries, under the superintendence of Mr. T. G. Ackland, who now has a staff of thirty clerks constantly at work upon a large body of cards containing statistics supplied by assurance companies. The whole of the data relating to the experience in respect of annuitants have been dealt with, and the tables are now in the press. In response to applications made by the Presidents of the Institute and the Faculty, life assurance offices have undertaken to contribute liberally towards the cost of the investigation, which will necessarily be very heavy. The contributions of the companies at present promised or received amount to 10,953*l.*, which sum, it is hoped, will cover the larger portion of the expense, and thus relieve the Institute and the Faculty from any anxiety as to their ability to carry to a satisfactory conclusion this valuable investigation.

FROM a report before us we see that last year was an eventful one in the history of the New York Zoological Society, and it ended in the establishment of the Society as a permanent institution for the promotion of zoological knowledge. All the original objects have been furthered, and noteworthy results have been obtained. The proposal by the Society that 261 acres of land in South Bronx Park should be set apart as the site of the New York Zoological Park, has been unanimously adopted by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The general plan of the Park has been completed and approved by the Park Commissioners. The collections and animal buildings, to cost not less than 250,000 dollars, are to be presented to the City by the Society; and the City is to prepare the ground for occupancy, and to maintain the Zoological Park when established. The sum of 100,000 dollars has been subscribed towards the gift from the Society to the City. This was the amount which had to be raised before the plans could be proceeded with, and work could not be commenced until it was subscribed. Since March 15, 1897, the membership of the Society has increased from 118 to 600; but in order to carry out the plans on a scale worthy of New York, the Society should enroll at least 3000 annual members. The Society has decided to systematically foster both the painting and sculpture of animals; and, with the idea of establishing a school of animal painting and sculpture, provisions for studios have been made in the plans of several of the buildings.

WE are glad to learn from the sixth annual report of the Sonnblick Society for the year 1898 that several improvements have recently been made in the arrangements of this important mountain station, and that the various observations and experiments are carried on with vigour. The meteorological observatory at the summit has now been quite separated from the visitors' refuge which existed in the same building, and a well-equipped station has also been established at the foot of the mountain, at which comparative observations will be regularly made, and will render those at the summit of higher value. These elevated stations are of much scientific interest in connection with the frequent ascents by manned and unmanned balloons for the purpose of investigating the higher regions of the air.

WE have received from Mr. N. A. F. Moos, the Director of the Bombay Observatory, his report to the Secretary to the Indian Government for the year ending March 31, 1898. This observatory is devoted chiefly to terrestrial magnetism and meteorology, astronomical observations being restricted solely to time observations. All the magnetographs have been in constant action throughout the past twelve months. On June 12 the traces clearly showed the small vibration due to the earthquake on that day; and on September 21, at 10h. 40m., small disturbance noticed in the horizontal force curve was traced to the earthquake in Borneo. The statement showing the extent to which the various observations have been reduced, and the reductions checked, indicates that these keep good pace with the observations themselves, nearly everything being checked to either February or March of this year.

THE following remarks from a lecture on the aims and methods of pharmacology, recently delivered at Oxford by Dr. W. J. Smith Jerome, and published in the *Lancet*, will interest many scientific investigators:—"Another method by which pharmacological knowledge is to be obtained is that which is generally understood as research. This, I think, is an ideal form of work, and the leisure and acquirements needed for it are, in my opinion, well worth striving after. A laboratory, it is true, may not be an attractive object. It is not usually gratifying to the æsthetic sense; there are apt to be too many and too obvious manifestations of matter apparently in the wrong place, but it possesses, or at least should possess, one of the fundamental attributes of beauty—viz. a fitness for the purpose it is intended to subserve; and if in itself not beautiful, it enshrines what is *par excellence* 'a thing of beauty and a joy for ever.' It enshrines, it is pervaded by, the spirit of truth—truth which serves both as a lamp to illumine and as a beacon to direct, and yet which shines with a pure and steady ray on those alone who seek to follow it in singleness of purpose. The work performed accords most aptly with Matthew Arnold's description of the work of nature. 'Toil unsevered from tranquillity. . . . Labour that in lasting fruit outgrows far noisier schemes, accomplished in repose, too great for haste, too high for rivalry.' And though it must be granted that the methods of the laboratory, like those of nature, are occasionally harsh, it must also be conceded that its results are useful and its aims beneficent. But even into this paradise of toil there enters or may enter one insidious sin—the lust of what is called 'priority.' This must be fought against and overcome, or else, like a gathering cloud, it will, if left unchecked, roll onwards and most surely darken all. And why should it not be fought against and overcome? Each fact discovered in the pursuit of knowledge, discovered it matters not by whom or when, and even when unimportant in itself, may prove a stepping-stone by which that knowledge mounts to other and far higher things. This is the worker's real recompense; it is this pregnant possibility which makes work, honest work, like virtue, its own great reward."

THE current number of the *Annales de l'Institut Pasteur* contains an account, by Dr. Sanarelli, of the preliminary results he has obtained in the use of antitoxic serum in cases of yellow fever. It will be remembered that Dr. Sanarelli was the first to isolate the specific bacillus of yellow fever, and he has since been endeavouring to procure through its agency an efficient antitoxin. Great difficulties have been experienced in rendering animals satisfactorily immune to infection, and it takes from twelve to fourteen months' treatment before a horse can be regarded as vaccinated. Dogs, which have undergone a series of inoculations during a year or more, and are ultimately able to withstand a large dose of the toxin, are still very adversely affected by each fresh inoculation of the virus. So far this anti-yellow-fever serum appears to exert a protective action against yellow-fever microbes, but not against their toxins, and in the present state of the investigations good results can apparently only be hoped for when the serum is employed at a very early period after infection, or as a precautionary measure to ward off the disease; in this latter respect, Sanarelli has obtained some highly encouraging results. The Government of the province of Saint Paul in Brazil have now decided to establish an institute for promoting the further study of the serotherapy of yellow fever, and it is hoped that before long the elaboration of a specific treatment, both curative and preventive, will succeed in banishing a disease which is with justice looked upon as the scourge of the American continent.

THE *Klinisches Jahrbuch*, published by Gustav Fischer of Jena, contains in its last number the report drawn up by Messrs. Kirchner and Kübler on leprosy in Russia. These gentlemen were deputed by the German Government to conduct this inquiry, and made a careful tour of inspection through the Russian eastern provinces right up to St. Petersburg. It is very difficult to obtain an accurate estimate of the number of cases of leprosy in Russia, as compulsory notification of the disease has only been recently introduced, but it is stated to be about 5000. Of late years great energy has been displayed in endeavouring to prevent the spread of infection. Numerous leprosy isolation hospitals have been established, and many of these were visited by the inspectors. They call attention to the fact that the majority of these leprosy establishments have been founded not by the Russian Government, but by the great landed proprietors in the district, and that private munificence helps largely in dealing with cases. The authors express decidedly their firm conviction of the contagious character of the disease, and state that the only hope of stamping it out is to establish institutes for the isolation and treatment of its victims.

MUCH attention has been paid in Italy during the last few years to the pulsations of distant earthquakes, and to the best means of recording them. In a valuable paper contributed to the *Bollettino* of the Italian Seismological Society (vol. iii. No. 9), Prof. Grablovitz compares the different types of instruments now in use for their registration. He deprecates the recommendation of an instrument for universal employment as premature, and as discouraging the improvement of other apparatus. Nevertheless he attempts to clear the ground so far as regards the mode of registration, preferring the mechanical methods used in Italy to the photographic methods used in Germany and England, on account of their comparative cheapness and the greater velocity that can be given to the moving paper. On this last point he lays special stress, as it gives a clearer diagram and enables the time of the different phases to be determined with greater accuracy.

IN the same journal, Dr. Cancani illustrates the value of these remarks by describing the horizontal pendulums recently erected by him at the Observatory of Rocca di Papa, near Rome. These are similar in principle to the instrument employed by von Rebeur-Paschwitz, but are much larger, the distance of the tip of the recording pen from the vertical through the upper fulcrum being 2·70 metres. Each pendulum carries a mass of 25 kg. and has a period of oscillation of 12 seconds. The record is made on a strip of paper which passes under the pens at the rate of 60 cm. an hour. A tilt of one second at right angles to the plane of the pendulum deflects the pens 2 mm. The interesting records of the Calcutta earthquake given by these pendulums is reproduced (on half the natural scale) in NATURE, vol. lvi. p. 346.

THOUGH fishing is carried on at most of the villages and towns around the coast of Jamaica, the amount of fish obtained is far from sufficient to supply the needs of the population of the island. It has long been surmised, however, that the industry is capable of considerable extension, that the waters are teeming with suitable fish, and that with improved modern methods, such as steam-trawling, sufficient fish might be obtained to render the fresh supply more adequate to the needs of the inhabitants, and that native cured fish should in a large measure take the place of the imported article. With this in mind, the Carribbean Sea Fisheries Development Syndicate was formed last year in England, and a steam trawler was chartered to test the possibility of increasing the fishing industry. The operations and results are described by Mr. J. E. Duerden, Curator of the Jamaica Museum, in the *Daily Gleaner* of April 16, and from them it appears that the endeavour to establish a fishery industry in Jamaican waters on the large scale attempted will not meet with success; firstly, on account of the coral nature of the greater part of the sea-floor rendering the use of a trawler impossible; secondly, and more important, because of a general scarcity of fish. It is a curious fact that fish from deep water, on being brought to the surface, are nearly always so distorted by the expansion of the gases within them as to be rendered useless for market purposes. With regard to the scientific results of the experiments, an abundance of material other than fish was obtained, some of which has been presented to the Museum of the Institute of Jamaica, and is briefly described by Mr. Duerden. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the hauls from a depth of about ten fathoms is the variety, abundance, and size of the sponges. A large, black, massive, almost spherical form occurred in great quantity; specimens 5½ feet round and 20 inches high were often dredged. The small pores were thickly inhabited by a small species of the Crustacean *Alphæus*. Special interest attaches to the re-discovery of the peculiar West Indian genus *Bergia*, concerning the exact scientific position of which there is much doubt. The corals met with in greatest abundance by the trawl were the various species of *Madrepora*. Sometimes large pieces would be brought up, but usually only the small more fragile branches remained entangled in the net. A few other species of corals not obtainable from shallow water were also secured.

THE South-eastern Union of Scientific Societies recently held its third annual congress in Croydon, the Mayor and Corporation having placed the Town Hall at the service of the union for the purpose. The aim of the union is "to win for science such benefits as are found to accrue in manufactures from division of labour; and in trade, commerce, and finance from co-operation." No attempt, however, is made to secure uniformity among the thirty-one societies affiliated to the union. Last year's president of the union was the Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing, F.R.S., and the president-elect, who opened the congress, was Prof. G. S. Boulger. In his presidential address Prof. Boulger directed attention to the position of natural history in this country sixty years ago, with special reference to the character of field work and its organisation; contrasted that position and that character with those of our present-day geology and biology; traced briefly the cause of the difference, and suggested some lines along which future energies should be directed. The address was very appropriate to the occasion, and an instructive statement of the great change which the Darwinian theory had produced in scientific thought. The programme of the congress included papers by Mr. E. Lovett, on "The Folk-lore of Amulets and Charms"; Dr. H. Franklin Parsons, on "The nature of the soil in connection with the distribution of Plants and Animals"; "Entomology as a Scientific Pursuit," by Mr. J. W. Tutt; "Ancient and Modern Dene Holes and their Makers," and "Natural Gas in Sussex," by Mr. C. Dawson; "Place of Geology in Education," by Prof. Lobley; and "Photography in relation to Science," by Mr. J. H. Baldock. There was also a discussion of "Ideals for Natural History Societies, and how to attain them." The meeting was well attended, and should result in increased interest being taken in the study of nature.

THE fifth volume of the elaborate "System of Medicine," edited by Prof. Clifford Allbutt, F.R.S., has just been published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., Ltd. The contents refer to diseases of the respiratory organs, of the pleura, and of the circulatory system.

AN interesting address upon "Light and Fire Making," delivered by Mr. Henry C. Mercer, has been issued by the Bucks County Historical Society, Doylestown, Pennsylvania. The address contains forty-five illustrations explaining the methods of producing fire by friction of wood, and by striking flint and steel; they also show some of the forms of lamps, candles, torches, and lanterns used in America and elsewhere.

AMONG handy reference volumes must be placed the "Yearbook of Scientific and Learned Societies," published by Messrs. Charles Griffin and Co., Ltd. The new volume contains particulars with regard to the constitution and membership of scientific societies in Great Britain and Ireland, lists of papers read during 1897 before societies engaged in fourteen departments of research, and a good index.

THE fourth edition of Prof. Wiedersheim's "Grundriss der vergleichenden Anatomie der Wirbelthiere" has just been published by the firm of Gustav Fischer, Jena. Since the appearance of the third edition five years have passed, and so much new work in morphology has been done in this period that the book has had to undergo complete revision. Not only has the new material been assimilated, but various changes have been made in the typography, and all references to authors have been placed in the excellent bibliography appended to the volume. Dr. Wiedersheim mentions that the second English edition of his work, adapted from the German by Prof. W. N. Parker, was prepared under his guidance, and the new material in the present German edition was taken into consideration.—The third revised edition of the attractive and exact "Lehrbuch der Botanik für Hochschulen," by Drs. Strasburger, Noll, Schenck, and Schimper has been published by Gustav Fischer. The first edition was published only four years ago, and the fact that three editions have now appeared is a testimony to its value and popularity. Botanists who have a difficulty in reading the German text will be glad to see the English translation which Messrs. Macmillan have lately published.—A large number of questions referring to heredity are discussed in the work entitled "La Famille Névropathique," by M. Ch. Féré, the second edition of which has been published by M. Félix Alcan, Paris. The volume brings together much information on the laws of inheritance in relation to disease, and the numerous references it contains will be found very valuable by students of heredity.—A second edition of a "Syllabus der Pflanzenfamilien," by Dr. Adolf Engler, has been published by the firm of Borntraeger, Berlin. The volume contains brief notes on medicinal and useful plants, and is intended more particularly for use by students of special and pharmaceutical botany.

THE additions to the Zoological Society's Gardens during the past week include a Macaque Monkey (*Macacus cynomolgus*) from India, presented by Miss Nellie Biggs; a Dorsal Squirrel (*Sciurus hypopyrrhus*) from Central America, presented by Miss Trelawny; a Ring-necked Pheasant (*Phasianus torquatus*) from China, presented by Dr. C. Danford Thomas; a Pintailed Whydah Bird (*Vidua principalis*) from Africa, presented by Madame Caté; an Eyed Lizard (*Lacerta ocellata*), European, presented by Mr. H. F. Witherby; an Indranee Owl (*Syrnium indranee*) from Ceylon, a Florida Tortoise (*Testudo polyphemus*) from North America, deposited; four Wonga-Wonga Pigeons (*Leucosarcia picata*) from New South Wales, a Naked-throated Bell-bird (*Chasmorhynchus nudicollis*) from Brazil, a Burrowing Owl (*Speotyto cunicularia*) from South America, two Purplish Guans (*Penelope purpurascens*) from Central America, a Sarus Crane (*Grus antigone*) from Northern India, a Four-lined Snake (*Coluber quatuorlineatus*), European; an Angulated Snake *Leptodira annulata*) from Tropical South America, four Azarás (Opossums (*Didelphys azaræ*) from La Plata, purchased.